

The Washington Times

Entered as second class matter at the
Postoffice at Washington, D. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Including Sundays)

By the Washington Times Company,
THE MURPHY BUILDING, Penna. Ave.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sundays), \$2.50.
Six Months, \$1.75. Three Months, \$1.00.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1917.

A NEW CHILD WELFARE AGENCY

Juvenile courts ordinarily function very differently from other tribunals. For one thing, they were created to meet a social need and they have not lost sight of that need in the mere machinery of verdict giving and sentence allotting. Then, again, they deal with children, and their dealings are expected to be corrective and restorative rather than punitive. Higher courts now are seeking that ideal, and even penal institutions are helping to realize it.

Thus it comes about that the question of what is to happen to a child after he has been in court is a most important phase of a juvenile court's work. In this city, as in every other having such a court, the work of the probation office is essential. In the extension of its work the Juvenile Court of the District now is reaching out in the other direction. It is seeking to keep children from getting into court at all.

Performance of this preventive and this corrective work imposes a big task on the court. The possibilities for the first, especially, are almost unlimited. There are many social workers in Washington ready to volunteer in this effort. To organize and direct their efforts the Juvenile Protective Association of the District has just been formed.

It is probable that this organization, formed at the instigation of Judge J. Wilmer Latimer and other court officials, may show itself soon to be one of the biggest pieces of constructive work the court has undertaken. It does not seek to encroach upon the work other child agencies already are performing. It seeks to correlate their efforts, and representatives of many such bodies belong to it. The workers are ready. The association needs members and financial support. This support will come from the dues of these members. Many citizens of Washington who cannot give their time and personal work to this effort should be willing to help it by joining.

A REPORT TAXPAYERS SHOULD READ

No one fiscal subject is of such direct and personal interest to every person in a community, and no other subject is so generally misapprehended or ignored altogether as that of taxation. Irrespective of any bearing it may have upon the immediate issue of the taxation of intangible property, as provided in the Sterling bill, the Commissioners' report to Congress on that measure ought to be read and studied. It is an illuminating and clear presentation on one phase of this subject.

Twenty times a day some citizen, richly man who has a complaint to make, will proclaim before some city official, "I am a taxpayer," and he seems to expect special consideration on that account. Generally he is ignorant of the fact that every person in the community whether he owns property or not who makes his own living is a taxpayer in about the same degree.

The public likes to fool itself about taxation, and legislators usually indulge this weakness. Congress is not likely to authorize a stamp tax, for example, to make up the deficit faced by the Treasury, because that sort of tax unpleasantly reminds the consumer a dozen times a day that he is paying taxes. Just as surely does he pay when the tax is allocated through some other means, but blithely ignorance on the part of the victim is a prime consideration in successful taxation.

Take the taxing of mortgages, bonds and other securities. From the Federal Government on down to the city, every effort is made to encourage elastic credit. Then, by taxing the borrower of money to pay for a home, and by doubly taxing men who own stock in corporations, the taxing powers often go about defeating with their left hand what they have been trying to encourage with their right hand. In the former case it is the borrower who must ultimately pay the bill, and therefore must pay higher interest rate for his loan. In the case of securities the holders are paying twice for the same thing. If A owns a factory, for example, he pays taxes on the tangible property he owns. If A, B and C own the same sort of factory, a tax on intangibles means they pay taxes to just the same amount on the property, but they also must pay more taxes because they happen to be doing business as a firm or corporation.

Taxation has been considerably befuddled by the experts. But it is not hard, usually, for the layman to

figure out the fundamental questions of who really pays the tax, and just what is being taxed, if he takes the trouble to think about it at all.

WILL GERMANY AGREE?

The German chancellor is of opinion that the prompt, pointed, and frank reply of the entente powers to the peace inquiry of President Wilson, is in effect a rebuff if not an insult to the President. Germany will have no terms to state, because Germany's enemies have opened the discussion with a presentation that makes peace consideration at this time impossible.

Manifestly, this kind of conversation is intended mainly for home consumption. The German people are expected to believe that they have been affronted, that their enemies are determined to destroy them, that the neutral suggestion of good offices has met with an insult. Will they accept this view? They have had so much of this sort of intellectual leadership, of direction to their thought, and have borne it with such docility that perhaps they will feel, now, just as their rulers expect and demand that they shall feel. If so, there will doubtless be an answering demand for an era of further terrorism, especially at sea. The Tirpitz faction would be pleased to have Germany's reply voiced by the torpedoes of the submarines, loosed in a new assault in the noble cause of "freedom of the seas." In that event, it will be for the United States to determine which side has insulted the American Government.

NEW LIGHT ON RUSSIA

Just as the early stages of the European war brought into strong relief those qualities of France which many Americans, judging the whole nation by tales of night life in Paris, knew nothing about; so recent events in Russia are fixing the attention of men and women in this country upon the hitherto unrecognized phases of the Czar's domain.

In a vague sort of way, even before the war, Russian literature had begun to make an impression upon us. We had begun to realize that Tolstoy was not a phenomenon sprung from an illiterate land, but was one of a host of novelists and short story writers whose work, in craftsmanship and a certain sort of grim realism, had not been equaled anywhere. One man who helped greatly toward this appreciation was Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, who died only a few weeks ago. Then the musical world began to take notice of Russian music. Stified in many other forms of artistic expression by a medieval despotism, the Russians turned to music as a means of giving vent to their creative genius, and before the Russian ballet came, the musical world had begun to pay tribute to Russian composers.

Just now a third aspect of Russian character, the character, that is, of the great hordes of Russian subjects, forces itself upon world attention. Russian political news is slow in getting outside the empire's confines. But those who read the war news cannot have helped noting that, in about two months, three men have headed the Russian government—Sturmer, Treppoff, and at present, Golitzin. This fact has not attracted such wide attention, perhaps, as the death of the monk Rasputin, about whom enough weird stories had centered in his lifetime to furnish a setting which most historical characters take a century or two to gather.

Important as was the monk's passing in the routine of current events, observers of Russian affairs see a far more significant event in the shifts in the premiership, especially in the fact that the downfall of Sturmer had been caused directly by the Duma, or Russian parliament. That downfall was the result of a revolt expressive of the growing democracy in Russia, of the passing of the total subjection to absolutism, of the first transition of organized revolt against such absolutism from anarchistic outbreaks to a peaceful but forceful expression of the will of the people.

Primarily, of course, Sturmer's downfall was the result of his German leaning, and the fear that he would be successful in his attempts to effect a separate peace. After Treppoff succeeded Sturmer, Rasputin was left as the exponent of such a policy. He was too close to the Czar to be dislodged. His death, it is charged, was brought about by those who feared his influence in this regard. Indirectly, his death seems to have been the cause of Treppoff's downfall. That premier's sympathy with the people's leanings toward the allies was indicated by his failure to punish the slayers of Rasputin.

Prince Golitzin, third of the trilogy of premiers, is characterized as weak and vacillating, with leanings toward Sturmer's policies, and it is feared by those who saw the dawn of a new day in Russia that the "dark powers" of the court may use him as an instrument for despotism. But the responsiveness of the Duma, even once, to a popu-

lar demand, and its strength in translating that demand into accomplishment, means much for Russia, say they who know her affairs. It likewise sheds more light on the Russian people's silent, grim struggle toward political liberty than years of travel talks and travel writings about the intricacies of Russian court life and the blood curdling horrors of Siberia.

THE "LEAK" DISCLOSURES

The trouble about the testimony of Mr. Lawson regarding the "leak" is that so much of his "information" seems to have come to him after he announced the possession of it. He announced that there was a leak that ought to be investigated. Later, he came to Washington, and says that Chairman Henry mentioned names during their conversations. Maybe Mr. Henry was just gossiping; maybe he didn't even gossip; but if he did, the things he said to Lawson were of the ex post facto sort; they could not have been the basis on which Lawson made his original charges.

Everybody whose name has been dragged into the nasty mess will enjoy a decided presumption in his favor, by reason of this state of facts. The whole affair is an outrage against public decency. But names have at last been banded, and there is no stopping it now short of the most complete inquiry along every line that has been suggested. The men whose names have been given publicity will be as insistent as anybody else on this. It will be done as justice to them; and meantime, it is not to be believed that any of them will feel a very grave concern about the possible injury to his good name, considering the origin and the course of the entire proceeding.

VACATION SCHOOLS

At the lowest estimate it costs about \$50 a year per pupil to educate the children of Washington in the public schools. Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes, of the Board of Education, is quoted as saying that about 10,000 children here each year have to repeat the year's work. If this be true retardation alone costs the community about \$500,000 annually.

On the ground of economy in school expenditure alone anything that helps get all children through school in the normal time would be good business. Such an end has a far wider effect, of course, than that of holding down school expenditure. The biggest loss in this retardation comes later when a year of the pupil's life is lost to the productive output of the community.

Last summer two vacation schools here helped point the way to checking this large number of retardations. Mrs. Rhodes, also director of playgrounds, would have this work developed on a much larger scale on the playgrounds. The city would find the money it spends for these summer schools a good investment because it would be comparatively small when compared with the larger amount needed to carry these pupils through the same school grade a second time.

"Can you live on your present wage?" is listed as one question the investigators of the Bureau of Labor statistics will ask Washington residents. The replies to that will be unanimously negative.

The twelve-year-old son of Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern, writes creditable poetry. Fine training for the time when he may be called upon to compose a "see your own country first" prospectus.

"Conservation" rises to inquire what became of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving this Christmas. Doesn't "Conservation" know that the "Spugs" were literally snowed under this year by a wave of prosperity?

New Jersey school teachers are making children write on both sides of the paper for economy's sake. Aspiring fictionists should remark that editors have not yet approved any such rule.

"Cyclist hits three women." For marksmanship he has it all over the young men in the navy who are accused of missing targets.

The House voted not to consider the school forum bill. Legislators don't want to stage any opposition shows in Washington, apparently.

One thing proved by the picture referendum at the Corcoran Gallery of Art is that the critics who judge art for art's sake, and the folk who "know what they like," exercise widely different standards of taste.

A layman interpreter of the Bible thinks he finds a scriptural prophecy that the United States will be invaded. Is this a direct challenge to William J. Bryan as a Biblical authority?

While Chicago is in the throes of a police graft scandal New York is getting ready for a Billy Sunday revival.

"Law that every woman should know," is being expounded by a New York woman attorney. One law that every woman does know is the theory of reprisal.

Count Tarnowski, the new ambassador from Austria, has started from Holland for the United States, under safe conduct from the allies. Here's hoping he'll not soon need another, for a return trip.

Don Marquis' Column

Literary Announcement.
For three long years I've written verse
For art alone and not for shekels,
And all my stuff or bad or worse
Was signed most modestly "by
Freckles."

I started wrongly at the game.
"Alas! It seems too late, I know it.
To travel by a pseudo-name
Is not a business for a poet."

For recently this obscure bard
Dispatched his verse on lettered trips
To magazines and found it hard
To land more than rejection slips.

The reason why is bona fide—
My verse missed print and I missed
shekels—
Although my lyrics weren't snide,
They did not know that I was
Freckles.

But since my late apprenticed term,
The Phlegm Goldman Company,
That well-known advertising firm,
Has put some business into them.

Wherefore Contribute, and others clever,
My future literary feats,
My every rhythmic endeavor,
Will bear the name of
—Howard Deitz.

Ellegy On A Deceased Umbrella.
And art thou gone, my tried and
trusty friend,
Through all the storms of life my
comrade meet?

Torn from my fond clasp, piteously
to end,
Dashed to destruction at my very
feet!

Yes—thou art gone.
Low in the gutter lying! For thine
end
Tears I will shed, and howl upon
the gale;

Truly thou wast no mere fair-weather
friend,
Even though I bought thee cheaply,
at a sale.
Now—thou art gone.

Stout was thy frame; and though thy
head was gone,
That, perhaps, made us more in sympathy,
Woe, woe! I weep!—But stay—I'll
cease my moan.
Hast thou been borrowed—no'er
returned to me!

Losing two friends a grislier grief
would be
Hast thou thus gone!
—Lorraine.

Golden Rod.
Up in the hills, whence the winds
make their daily sallies
Down to the vale on the nest of the
dove,
Gold-mailed knights in the meadows
and valleys
Guard every road for the feet of my
love.
Golden Rod! Golden Rod! March with
your banners!
Hold every hollow and dangerous
place!
Stand with your courtliest, knight-
liest manners!
Ah! but to welcome her beautiful
face!

Word has been brought she will come,
she is coming!
Look how the sky gathers blue from
her eyes!
Hark! the birds singing, the honey
bees humming!
Vanguards are they, lest she, too
much surprised!
Golden Rod! Golden Rod! Fling out
your banners!
See where she comes to her home and
her heart!
Kneel and salute with your courtliest
manners!
Lo! she is here in my arms on my
breast!

PERLEY A. CHILD.

Men and Women's Dress.
Sir—Talk about daring! Benjamin
Andrews, of Teachers' College, Colum-
bia University, just walks off with the
laurel. Here he is going to stand
up and preside at the Experience
Meeting to be given at the Hotel As-
tor, January 23, before hundreds and
hundreds of women, notwithstanding
the fact that he has actually pre-
sumed to tell them how much they should
spend on their dress.

What can a mere man know about
the sacred functions of dress, any-
how?

The idea of a man specializing in
the budget and dictating to women
how much of their husbands' income
they should put to food, how much to
parlor curtains and how much into
matinees! He is even at this minute
editing a series of textbooks on the
Household, published by Lippincott's,
the first volume of which is just out.
It is called "A Textbook on Women's
Clothes."

No doubt about it, a warm welcome
awaits Dr. Andrews. A. N. M.

We haven't read Dr. Andrews' book
on Women's Clothes yet, but in a gen-
eral way we approve of some brave
man taking up this subject seriously.

It is high time men taught women
how to dress.

For thousands of years they have
been attempting to learn without
masculine guidance.

And what are the results?
Purs in summer.
Bare chests in winter.
Corsets that squeeze the vital or-
gans till they curl up and die.

Hats that look like haystacks in a
Kansas cyclone. Et cetera, et cetera.

Not that our interest is altogether
altruistic.
Our real wish is for reciprocity in
this matter.

After men have shown women how
to dress we trust the women will
take up the question of masculine at-
tire.

For thousands of years men have
been trying to dress themselves with-
out feminine guidance; and what is
the result?

Hard, ugly little hats as comfort-
able as bricks. Dull, colorless, un-
imaginative, ugly uniformity in coats
and trousers and waistcoats. Et
cetera, et cetera.

We have always thought it would
be better if each of the two well-
known sexes of the human race
would take charge of the other in
everything, each having failed in
running itself right in so many con-
spicuous ways. DON MARQUIS.

Here and There In the News

Wayne MacVeagh was one of the last remaining links between the old and the new. He was a friend and confidant of Abraham Lincoln, had been on more than speaking terms with many Presidents of the United States, had served his country in war and peace with singular devotion, had represented the Government on many delicate and important missions, had been the chief law officer of the Government, had conferred honor on the diplomatic service of the country, had practiced his profession in all the courts, with conspicuous ability, and until the last lived his life void of offense toward God and man.

West With Lincoln.
When Mr. Lincoln went to Gettysburg, in 1863, Mr. MacVeagh went with him by special invitation, and Mr. Lincoln read to his guest the speech which has become a classic in English literature. The President did not think very much of it, but was told by Mr. MacVeagh: "Why, Mr. President, you are mistaken; your speech will be immortal."

Helped Andrew Johnson.
When Mr. Lincoln was assassinated Mr. MacVeagh informed Andrew Johnson of the fearful crime and prepared the Vice President for the succession. The Vice President was overwhelmed by the responsibility he was to assume. He needed the attention of a barber, and when he would go to a shop for the necessary treatment he was detained by Mr. MacVeagh, who had a barber called to his apartments, and when the oath of office was to be administered Mr. MacVeagh arranged for that important service.

A Famous Reconciler.
He told many most interesting stories about the Presidents he had known, their characteristics, their methods of thought, their purposes in administration, their estimates of men, their several parts in the movements of their times and their attitudes for great service. For hours at a time he could "set the table on a road with his gibes and flashes of merriment, and men of high estate liked nothing so much as to sit with him and hear him tell of the men he had known, the dangers he had passed through, the great issues with which he had dealt, the philosophies he had tested in the crucible of a long and acutely intellectual life, of the letters he had written, the speeches he had made, the hopes he had cherished, and the idols he had broken. Men crowded around him to hear what he had to say about men and things, and the pity of it is that he will speak no more except possibly through his "literary remains" which were committed a few days before his departure to one of his friends, long associated with him in his profession, and eminently qualified to write from the records the moving story of a great American who had no other country.

Spelling a Good Case.
It's a pity to spoil a good case with a bad lawyer. The employees of the Federal Government ask for more pay for the services and they deserve it. The wages paid to some of their number have not been changed since 1883, and the most of them find it well-nigh impossible to get along on their present pay. In 1883, for example, they were paid 10 cents a day, or three dollars for the quarter of a dollar, and within the last week they have been selling at sixty-five cents the dozen. It is the same with nearly all other articles of absolute necessity to the average family; and the men and women who are doing the work for Uncle Sam really think he ought to do something for them, "and so say we all of us." But there is always a right way and a wrong way to work out problems of this sort; and the right way in this case is reason and persuasion and not threats of force or combinations of interests.

Mixing the Issues.
It is said that if the wage increases demanded by the Federal employees are denied, the Federal Employees' Union, backed by the American Federation of Labor, will search every appropriation bill for "pork" that may be in it, and that if the Senate shall stick to its attitude on the question of increased wages for the employees the union and its allies will insist upon putting out the "pork" in all the appropriation bills. But why weaken their perfectly just cause by such a course? Why form an alliance with any of the unfruitful works of darkness? Why adopt the "you-tickle-me-I'll-tickle-you" policy, or if such a policy is to be adopted why talk about it and issue public statements to the effect that the just claim of the employees is in any sense contingent upon the extravagance of Congress in any of the appropriation bills?

Threats Not Potent.
"The attention of Congress has been invited to the fact that the influence of about 500,000 employees of the United States is back of this bill, and that many of these employees are affiliated with and a part of the American Federation."

"That is what President McLean of the Employees' Union says in a signed statement, and nothing more for the worthy cause for which he speaks could have been said by an enemy. There are several million people in the country not members of the union or affiliated with the Federation of Labor who think that the Government should pay better wages to its workmen; several million people who do not think that a reform of this sort should be accomplished by threats or force, but rather by a sense of justice."

Apology of the Situation.
Senator Tillman's old story about the farmer with the pitchfork and his neighbor who had a valuable dog of high degree but little discretion seems to fit exactly into this case. Attacked by the animal the sturdy man of the fields is seized and lifted up upon the lines of his weapon and that was the end of his assailant. The neighbor, infuriated at the loss of his dog, exclaimed:

"Why did you kill my dog?"

"Because he attacked me and would have injured me sorely if I had not defended myself."

"Why didn't you hit him with the other end of your pitchfork?"

"Why didn't he come at me with the other end?"

"Hae!"

THE COMMENTATOR.

"MESSIAH" IS SUNG BY COVENANT CHOIR

Handel's Oratorio Is Given Splendid Rendition at Special Service.

Handel's oratorio of "The Messiah" was given last evening as the thirty-first special musical service of the Church of the Covenant. It had been given the evening before at the regular church service as a special Christmas festival of song, and this choir of 100 voices, under the direction of Sydney Lloyd Wright, proved how splendidly equipped it is to give a work of such magnitude. The singing of "The Messiah" has become an annual custom of this choir.

The soloists, with the exception of Charles Trowbridge, Tittmann, Bass, were also of this choir. Mr. Tittmann is pre-eminently the oratorio singer of whom Washington should be proud. His voice, with its finish and his command of all the intricacies of execution that belong to this work, has a breadth and sonority beauty, a smoothness, yet a wealth of dynamic values that made this music score a thing of dignity, of authority, whose tone and diction added ever to the mobility of this sacred story.

Miss Craig's Voice Potent.
The high, clear soprano voice of Nettie Craig made itself particularly potent in the recitative; and in telling of the announcement of the angels when they brought to the shepherds the glad news of the birth of the Christ, Miss Craig expressed in spirit and tone the "glory" of the coming, the fear, and again a feeling of pathos and an exaltation in the word "Christ." Singing entirely without score, Miss Craig attested her musicianship. A degree of tension hampered the full expression of her dramatic and finished art.

Richard Backing is always satisfying in his expression of pathos. "Thy Rebuke Hath Broken His Heart," the tenor recitative, he put a gripping pity into his tones and words, and in the air, "Behold, and See if There Be Any Sorrow," a tender, feeling sentiment.

Miss Jacobs' Voice Pleases.
To little Mary Jacobs belonged the surprise of the evening. But in her early twenties, Miss Jacobs, with her rich and mellow true contralto voice, infused a personal quality, a depth and meaning into her singing that made it unbelievable that this was her first big work. There is a special quality in her voice as others is real and a poise and directness that is striking. There was art, not a finished art yet, but beauty and feeling and a wealth of tone in many phrases that were instinctive as well as cultured. She should go far.

In masses of rich tone, in built-up climaxes, or again in choral breath that was brought down to a rich and subdued close, the chorus under Mr. Wright's play and important direction, his passages of execution were clear, varied, clean-cut and admirable. Such was the "For Unto Us a Child Is Born," with all its crisp vitality. Throughout out, the chorus gave this intricate music with an effect, concluding with the "Hallelujah" chorus, with all standing. Mr. Wright presented a brilliant work and Mrs. Harvey Murray, at the organ, gave almost an orchestral setting.

GIVES CHORAL PROGRAM

Monday Morning Music Club in Recital at Willard.

The Monday Morning Music Club program at the New Willard restaurant in its director, Edgar Priest, assisted by Mrs. Helen Corbin Hill, pianist, and by several members of the club in vocal solos.

Mrs. Heini was heard in two groups of piano solos, two "Chants Polonais" (Chopin-Liszt) which displayed some delightful tone work in her brilliant passages and a very effective legato. The Grieg "Nocturne," opus 54, she gave with poetic feeling, creating the illusion of the water in her tones and rhythm. The "Feux Follets" of Philipp and a Chopin Etude completed her program.

Mrs. W. K. Wilson, soprano, gave with much sweetness of voice three of the Nevin settings to "A Child's Garden of Verses," singing also "The Burd of Melody," by Seliek, and an encore "The Cuckoo Clock," by Grant Schaefer. A sympathetic contralto solo was "In Arcady," by Huntington Woodman, given by Mrs. Alice Edwards, with violin obligato by Mrs. Dickey.

In the very charming choral selection, "Sleep of the Child Jesus," by Gavaert, Mrs. Elliott Woods gave the solo recital of the story, and the pure voice lent a particularly fitting quality to this tale of the Christ and the soft chant of the chorus was very lovely with its rich harmonies.

Mr. Priest built up an excellent climax in the chorus, "Hallelujah," by Huntington Woodman, in which the sopranos were forceful and the contraltos sustained a rich-toned undercurrent. "The Bird of the Wilderness," by Horstman, and "After," by Clough Lighter, were also well given.

Miss Lucy Brickenstein, at the piano, was ever an artistic accompanist.

NEWS OF HYATTSVILLE

Federation of Women's Clubs Entertained Today.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., Jan. 16.—The Riverside Club, Hyattsville, is today entertaining the Prince George's County Federation of Women's Clubs, the occasion being the annual meeting of the federation.

The speakers at the afternoon session will include Commissioner of Immigration Anthony Caminetti; Mrs. Court F. Wood, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the District of Columbia; Miss Lillian Hood, and Miss Cora Beveridge, of Baltimore; and Mrs. Grace Porter Hopkins. Mrs. R. A. Bennett, president of the Riverdale Current Topics Club, will preside.

The Holy Name Society of St. Jerome's Catholic Church will give a musical and literary entertainment in the Masonic hall, here, on the evening of February 2. Dancing will follow from 10 to midnight.

The Prince George's County Colored School Teachers' Association has elected the following officers: President, James F. Armstrong; vice president, M. F. Wigninton; recording secretary, U. Justice Wilkins; corresponding secretary, Josephine Bryant.

20 MILES IN A DAY

District Troops on Border to March From Camp to Leon Springs Thursday.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 16.—The march to Leon Springs on which the Third Infantry will leave Thursday morning in company with other regiments of the second brigade, will be made in a single day, according to announcement at headquarters.

Leaving Camp Wilson early in the morning the troops will reach their destination, twenty miles away, before nightfall. A short halt will be made at Nine Mile Hill, half way, but camp will not be pitched until the reservation is reached.

In hiking to Leon Springs in a single day the Third and its companion regiments will set a new record for distance covered in a day's march by infantry organizations at Camp Wilson. "It has always been the custom to allow two days on the road for the trip to and from the reservation. This time was somewhat shortened when the District of Columbia regiment came back from its former trip to the target range, marching part of the day, and completing the hike at night. But the stretch has never been negotiated in a continuous march.

The District camp has a deserted appearance today about 200 members of the regiment having gone to Austin to witness the big football game between the all-star Camp Wilson team and the Second Texas Infantry aggregation.

SEIZE MOVIE-MAD GERMS

Health Department Inspectors Collect Microscopic Film Patrons.

There is no reason why a germ should not be a patron of the film drama. The Health Department has no objection, provided he does not attend in too large numbers. But there must be a limit somewhere, so the Health Department has undertaken to establish it.

For the last week, or so five inspectors have had nothing to do in the evening, but go to the moving picture theaters. They are armed with glass plates covered with a jelly-like substance which has a peculiar attraction for bacteria. The germs settle on it, form into colonies and the next day are brought down to the Health Department to be counted. Collections are made outside of the theaters for purposes of comparison.

The object of the investigation is to determine whether the theaters are properly ventilated. The inquiry will cover the larger theaters as well. Health officials say it will be concluded about February 1.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Many Interesting Events of Importance Are Scheduled.

Today.
Meeting, Wilson Normal Parent-Teacher Association, Wilson Normal School, 8 p. m.
Mission for men, St. Martin's, Catholic Church, North Capitol and T streets, 7:30 p. m.
Meeting, Wilson and Marshall Democratic Association, New Edmitt, 8 p. m.
Organization meeting, education section of the Twentieth Century Club, at home of Mrs. T. L. Gage, 582 Ontario road, 7:30 p. m.
Lecture, "The Nation-Wide Prohibition is Desirable," Rev. Walter H. Brooks, at home of Mr. Hershaw, before Bethel Literary Society, Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, 8 p. m.
Meeting, Prince George's County School building, Eighth and Shepherd streets northwest, 7:30 p. m.
Lecture, "The Nation-Wide Prohibition is Desirable," Rev. J. L. Gordon, before First Baptist Church, Fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, 8 p. m.
Recital for the blind,